

47. An accurate reading of footnote 7 informs the reader that the author based his material on
- Society of the Spectacle*, rev. ed. 1977
 - Society of the Spectacle*, 1970
 - La société du spectacle*, 1967
 - The Black and Red, 1970
 - Buchar-Chastrel, 1967
48. The author directly involves the reader using which of the following linguistic devices?
- direct address
 - exhortation
 - metaphor
 - direct quotation
 - rhetorical question
49. “initial contexts” in lines 35–36 refers to
- “our second option” (28)
 - “historical explanation” (28–29)
 - “inventory of aesthetic achievement” (30)
 - “contemporary vanguard art” (33)
 - “disinterested aesthetic perusal” (31)
50. The main concern of the passage is ained in which of the following lines?
- “Since the 1920’s . . . and so on.” (4–8)
 - “The viewer . . . critical evaluations.” (13–14)
 - “In retrieving . . . geographical mobility.” (14–16)
 - “I can imagine . . . of the fine arts.” (37–39)
 - “The former . . . mechanical medium.” (45–48)
51. The most probable implication of this passage is that
- historians are cynical
 - historians are naïve
 - readers/viewers must be aware of the bias inherent in source material
 - viewers/readers are ill equipped to make critical evaluations
 - dealing with photographs demands a combination of the mechanical and the aesthetic
52. The purpose of footnote 9 is to
- enhance the reputation of the writer
 - cite a primary source
 - direct the reader to opposing positions
 - compare differing cultures
 - provide a historical context
53. The tone of the passage can best be described as
- argumentative and scholarly
 - romantic and artistic
 - philosophical and didactic
 - informative and sarcastic
 - informal and playful
54. According to the author, the power of photography as historical illustration is found in the
- historian
 - spectator
 - picture press
 - image itself
 - camera
55. The last paragraph is primarily developed using which of the following rhetorical strategies?
- cause and effect
 - comparison and contrast
 - definition
 - description
 - narration
56. The reader may infer from the footnotes that the author is a(n)
- photographer himself
 - journalist reporting on photography
 - fan of Leni Reifenstahl
 - established authority in this field
 - art critic

END OF SECTION I

The second part of the test is the 2¼-hour essay writing section. This is taken after the break following completion of the multiple-choice section of the exam. You will be required to write three different essays: analysis, synthesis, and argument.

Before you begin your essays, you will be given 15 minutes to read a packet containing all of the sources for the synthesis essay, plus each of the individual prompts. During this 15 minutes you can read and annotate the texts. You will not be permitted to begin writing the essays until the 15 minutes are up and you are told to open your test booklet.

Again, we do not want you to write any essays at this time; just take a careful look at each of the questions to get an idea of the types of writing assignments you are expected to produce. Essay questions are called **prompts** by the AP.

Section II

Total Time—2¼ hours

Question 1

(Suggested time—45 minutes. This question counts as one-third of the total score for Section II.)

The following paragraphs are from the opening of Truman Capote's *In Cold Blood*. After carefully reading the excerpt, write a well-organized essay in which you characterize Capote's view of Holcomb, Kansas, and analyze how Capote conveys this view. Your analysis may consider such elements as diction, imagery, syntax, structure, tone, and selection of detail.

The village of Holcomb stands on the high wheat plains of western Kansas, a lonesome area that other Kansans call "out there." Some seventy miles east of the Colorado border, the countryside, with its hard blue skies and desert-clear air, has an atmosphere that is rather more Far Western than Middle West. The local accent is barbed with a prairie twang, a ranch-hand nasality, and the men, many of them, wear narrow frontier trousers, Stetsons, and high-heeled boots with pointed toes. The land is flat, and the views are awesomely extensive; horses, herds of cattle, a white cluster of grain elevators rising as gracefully as Greek temples are visible long before a traveler reaches them.

Holcomb, too, can be seen from great distances. Not that there is much to see—simply an aimless congregation of buildings divided in the center by the main-line tracks of the Santa Fe Railroad, a haphazard hamlet bounded on the south by a brown stretch of the Arkansas (pronounced "Ar-kan-sas") River, on the north by a highway, Route 50, and on the east and west by prairie lands and wheat fields. After rain, or when snowfalls thaw, the streets, unnamed, unshaded, unpaved, turn from the thickest dust into the direst mud. At one end of the town stands a stark old stucco structure, the roof of which supports an electric sign—Dance—but the dancing has ceased and the advertisement has been dark for several years. Nearby is another building with an irrelevant sign, this one in flaking gold on a dirty window—HOLCOMB BANK. The bank closed in 1933, and it is one of the town's two "apartment houses," the second being a ramshackle mansion known, because a good part of the local school's faculty lives there, as the Teacherage. But the majority of Holcomb's homes are one-story frame affairs, with front porches.

Down by the depot, the postmistress, a gaunt woman who wears a rawhide jacket and denims and cowboy boots, presides over a falling-apart post office. The depot, itself, with its peeling sulphur-colored paint, is equally melancholy; the Chief, the Super Chief, the El Capitan go by every day, but these celebrated expresses never pause there. No passenger trains do—only an occasional freight. Up on the highway, there are two filling stations, one of which doubles as a meagerly supplied grocery store, while the other does extra duty as a café—Hartman’s Café, where Mrs. Hartman, the proprietress, dispenses sandwiches, coffee, soft drinks, and 3.2 beer. (Holcomb, like all the rest of Kansas, is “dry.”)

And that, really, is all. Unless you include, as one must, the Holcomb School, a good-looking establishment, which reveals a circumstance that the appearance of the community otherwise camouflages: that the parents who send their children to this modern and ably staffed “consolidated” school—the grades go from kindergarten through senior high, and a fleet of buses transport the students, of which there are usually around three hundred and sixty, from as far as sixteen miles away—are, in general, a prosperous people. . . . The farm ranchers in Finney County, of which Holcomb is a part, have done well; money has been made not from farming alone but also from the exploitation of plentiful natural-gas resources, and its acquisition is reflected in the new school, the comfortable interiors of the farmhouses, the steep and swollen grain elevators.

Until one morning in mid-November of 1959, few Americans—in fact, few Kansans—had ever heard of Holcomb. Like the waters of the river, like the motorists on the highway, and like the yellow trains streaking down the Santa Fe tracks, drama in the shape of exceptional happenings, had never stopped there. The inhabitants of the village, numbering two hundred and seventy, were satisfied that this should be so, quite content to exist inside ordinary life . . .

Question 2

(Suggested time—45 minutes. This question counts as one-third of the total score for Section II.)

English Language and Composition

Reading Time: 15 minutes

Suggested Writing Time: 40 minutes

A recent Supreme Court decision has provoked much debate about private property rights. In it, the court ruled that the city of New London was within the bounds of the *U.S. Constitution* when it condemned private property for use in a redevelopment plan. This ruling is an example of the classic debate between individual rights versus the greater good.

Carefully read the following sources, including any introductory information. Then, in an essay that synthesizes at least three of the sources for support, take a position that supports, opposes, or qualifies the claim that the governmental taking of property from one private owner to give to another to further economic development constitutes a permissible “public use” under the Fifth Amendment.

Make certain that you take a position and that the essay centers on your argument. Use the sources to support your reasoning; avoid simply summarizing the sources. You may refer to the sources by their letters (Source A, Source B, etc.) or by the identifiers in the parentheses below.

Source A (*U.S. Constitution*)
 Source B (*60 Minutes*)
 Source C (*Kelo* decision)
 Source D (Kotterba, political cartoon)
 Source E (Broder)
 Source F (Britt, political cartoon)
 Source G (CNN and American Survey)

Source A

“Amendments.” The United States Constitution, 1787.

The following is a section from the Fifth Amendment to the *U.S. Constitution*.

“nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.”

Note: This is known as *eminent domain*, which refers to the power of government to take private property for “public use” if the owner is fairly compensated. Eminent domain has been used to build roads, schools, and utility lines. Cities also have used it to transfer property from unwilling sellers to developers who want to build shopping malls, offices, or other projects.

Source B

Adapted from the July 4, 2004, edition of *60 Minutes*. Available at <http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2003/09/26/60minutes/main575343.shtml>.

The following is part of an interview conducted for the CBS news magazine *60 Minutes*. In it, the audience is introduced to a couple whose house had been taken by the local government for development of condos.

Jim and Joanne Saleet are refusing to sell the home they've lived in for 38 years. They live in a quiet neighborhood of single-family houses in Lakewood, Ohio, just outside Cleveland. The City of Lakewood is trying to use eminent domain to force the Saleets out to make way for more expensive condominiums. But the Saleets are telling the town, "Hell no! They won't go."

"The bottom line is this is morally wrong, what they're doing here. This is our home. And we're going to stay here. And I'm gonna fight them tooth and nail. I've just begun to fight," says Jim Saleet. "We talked about this when we were dating. I used to point to the houses and say, 'Joanne, one of these days, we're going to have one of these houses.' And I meant it. And I worked hard."

Jim Saleet worked in the pharmaceutical industry, paid off his house, and then retired. Now, he and his wife plan to spend the rest of their days there, and pass their house on to their children.

But Lakewood's mayor, Madeleine Cain, has other plans. She wants to tear down the Saleets' home, plus 55 homes around it, along with four apartment buildings and more than a dozen businesses.

Why? So that private developers can build high-priced condos, and a high-end shopping mall, and, thus, raise Lakewood's property tax base.

The mayor told 60 Minutes that she sought out a developer for the project because Lakewood's aging tax base has been shrinking, and the city simply needs more money.

"This is about Lakewood's future. Lakewood cannot survive without a strengthened tax base. Is it right to consider this a public good? Absolutely," says the mayor, who admits that it's difficult and unfortunate that the Saleets are being asked to give up their home.

The Saleets live in an area called Scenic Park, and because it is so scenic, it's a prime place to build upscale condominiums. With great views, over the Rocky River, those condos will be a cinch to sell. But the condos can't go up unless the city can remove the Saleets and their neighbors through eminent domain. And, to legally invoke eminent domain, the city had to certify that this scenic park area is, really, "blighted."

"We're not blighted. This is an area that we absolutely love. This is a close-knit, beautiful neighborhood. It's what America's all about," says Jim Saleet. "And, Mike, you don't know how humiliating this is to have people tell you, 'You live in a blighted area,' and how degrading this is."

"The term 'blighted' is a statutory word," says Mayor Cain. "It is, it really doesn't have a lot to do with whether or not your home is painted. . . . A statutory term is used to describe an area. The question is whether or not that area can be used for a higher and better use."

Source C

Kelo v. New London. U.S. Supreme Court 125 S. Ct. 2655.

The following is a brief overview of a decision by the U.S. Supreme Court in 2005.

Susette Kelo, et al. v. City of New London, et al., 125 S. Ct. 2655 (2005), more commonly *Kelo v. New London*, is a land-use law case argued before the United States Supreme Court on February 22, 2005. The case arose from a city's use of eminent domain to condemn privately owned real property so that it could be used as part of a comprehensive redevelopment plan.

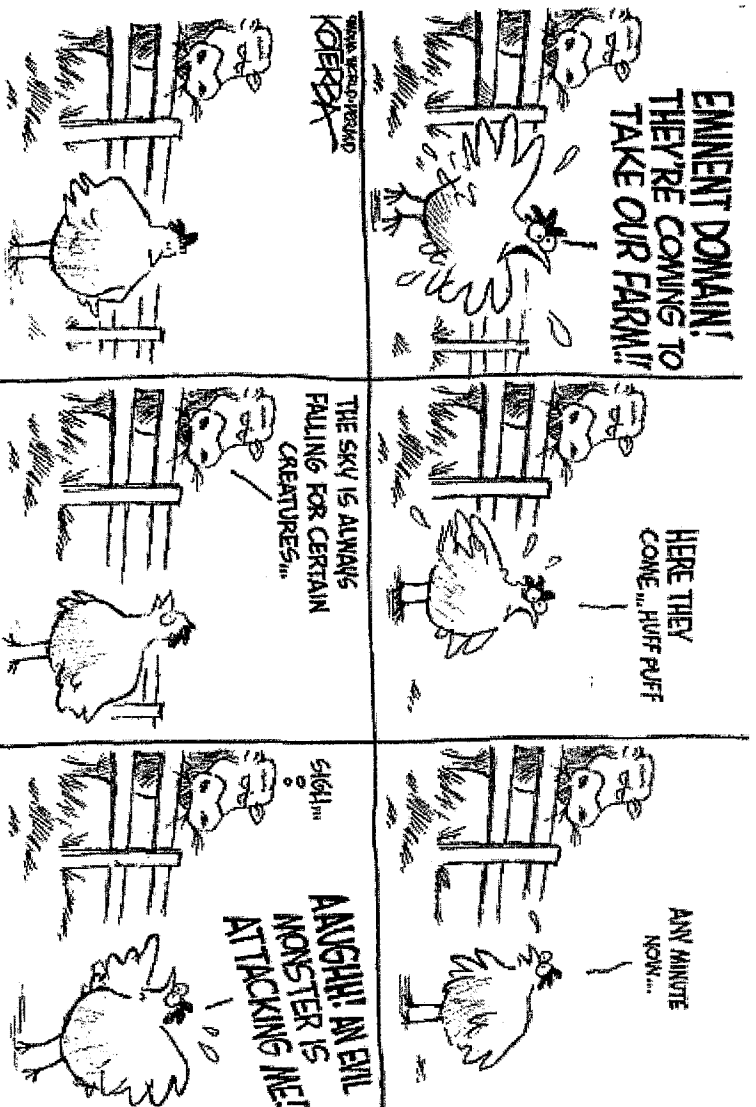
The owners sued the city in Connecticut courts, arguing that the city had misused its eminent domain power. The power of eminent domain is limited by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. The Fifth Amendment, which restricts the actions of the federal government, says, in part, that "private property [shall not] be taken for public use, without just compensation"; under Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment, this limitation is also imposed on the actions of U.S. state and local governments. *Kelo* and the other appellants argued that economic development, the stated purpose of the Development Corporation, did not qualify as public use.

The Supreme Court's Ruling: This 5:4 decision holds that the governmental taking of property from one private owner to give to another in furtherance of economic development constitutes a permissible "public use" under the Fifth Amendment.

Source D

Koterba, Jeff, *Omaha World Herald*. Available at <http://cagle.msnbc.com/news/EminentDomain/4.asp>.

The following political cartoon appeared in an Omaha, Nebraska, newspaper.



Jeff Koterba, *Omaha World Herald*, NE

Source E

Broder, John M, "States Curbing Right to Seize Private Homes." *New York Times*, February 21, 2006.

The following passage is excerpted from an article published in the *New York Times*.

"Our opposition to eminent domain is not across the board," he [Scott G. Bullock of the Institute for Justice] said. "It has an important but limited role in government planning and the building of roads, parks, and public buildings. What we oppose is eminent domain abuse for private development, and we are encouraging legislators to curtail it."

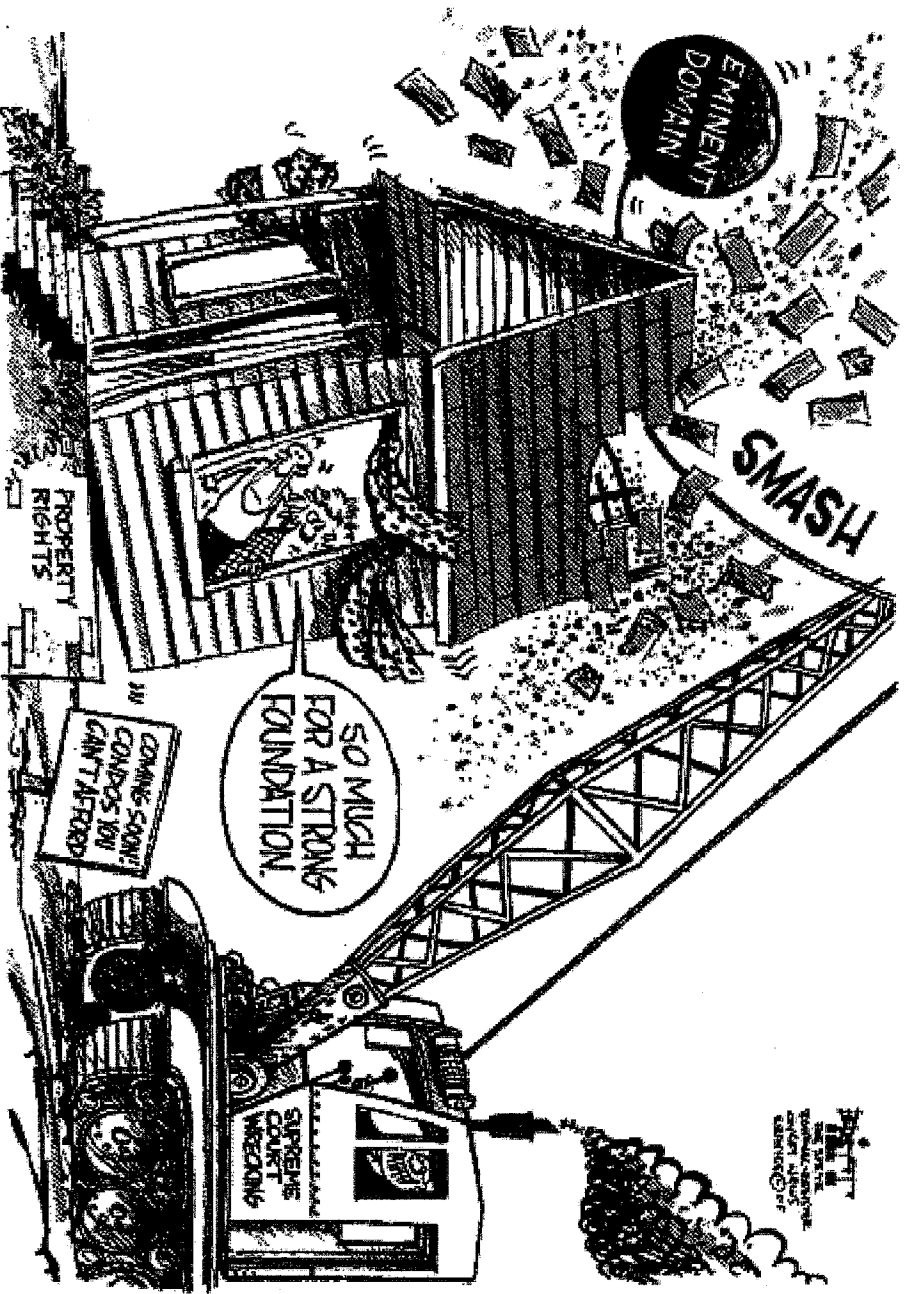
More neutral observers expressed concern that state officials, in their zeal to protect homeowners and small businesses, would handcuff local governments that are trying to revitalize dying cities and fill in blighted areas with projects that produce tax revenues and jobs.

"It's fair to say that many states are on the verge of seriously overreacting to the Kelo decision," said John D. Echeverria, executive director of the Georgetown Environmental Law and Policy Institute and an authority on land-use policy. "The danger is that some legislators are going to attempt to destroy what is a significant and sometimes painful but essential government power. The extremist position is a prescription for economic decline for many metropolitan areas around the country."

Source F

Britt, Chris, *The State Journal-Register*. Available at <http://cagle.msnbc.com/news/EminentDomain/4.asp>.

The following political cartoon appeared in a Springfield, Illinois, newspaper.



Chris Britt, Springfield, IL — *The State Journal-Register*

Source G

Andres, Gary J., "The Kelo Backlash." *Washington Times*, August 29, 2005.

CNN Pollserver, "Local governments should be able to seize homes and businesses."

Quick Vote, June 23, 2005. Available at <http://www.cnn.com/POLLSERVER/quickVote/18442.exclude.html>.

The following are the results of two surveys/polls. The first appeared in a *Washington Times* article, and the second was commissioned by CNN.

American Survey | July 14–17, 2005

An American Survey of 800 registered voters nationwide shows 68 percent favoring legislative limits on the government's ability to take private property away from owners, with 62 percent of Democrats, 74 percent of independents and 70 percent of Republicans supporting such limits.

Created: Thursday, June 23, 2005 at 11:48:12 EDT

Local governments should be able to seize homes and businesses:

For public use		33%	58481 votes
For private economic development		1%	2445 votes
Never		66%	117061 votes

Total: 177987 votes

This QuickVote is not scientific and reflects the opinions of only those Internet users who have chosen to participate. The results cannot be assumed to represent the opinions of Internet users in general, nor the public as a whole.

Question 3

(Suggested time—45 minutes. This question counts as one-third of the total score for Section II.)

In his famous “Vast Wasteland” address to the National Association of Broadcasters in May of 1961, Newton Minow, the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, spoke about the power of television to influence the taste, knowledge, and opinions of its viewers around the world. Carefully read the following, paying close attention to how timely it is today, especially in light of the worldwide Internet.

Minow ended his speech warning that “The power of instantaneous sight and sound is without precedent in mankind’s history. This is an awesome power. It has limitless capabilities for good—and for evil. And it carries with it awesome responsibilities—responsibilities which you and [the government] cannot escape . . . ”

Using your own knowledge and your own experiences or reading, write a carefully constructed essay that defends, challenges, or qualifies Minow’s ideas.

END OF SECTION II